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GERMANS SMASHING VIOLENT U.S. DRIVES IN ORNE-LOIRE AREA

Pincer Moves by Invaders Still Fail Before Determined Reich Defense

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—Efforts of the American and Canadian armies to cut off the German front in Normandy in a big pincer movement have proved failures so far and at no place have the enemy troops succeeded in cutting off any appreciable German contingent, the German military spokesman stated today.

Fighting activity between the Orne and the Loire, however, has not abated and the American 3rd army, employing over 1,000 planes and at least as many tanks, continued its efforts to encircle the German 7th and 5th armies in the face of constant, unflinching German resistance.

The focal point of this fighting yesterday was again centered in the area north of Le Mans from where the Americans wheeled to the northwest from Alencon with approximately four divisions.

Extraordinarily heavy fighting ensued in the area of Carrouges where the Americans crawled forward a few kilometers with the heaviest losses paid for each foot of ground.

Argentan Thrusts Repelled

During the past 24 hours, repeated American tank attacks against the town of Argentan which is still in German hands were repelled with severe losses inflicted on the attackers. Also, along the Caen-Falaise road, where the Canadian 1st army employing almost 1,000 tanks for the past week have been trying to reach the ruins of Falaise, German troops scored a full defensive success.

The fierceness of the battles along the entire invasion front is illustrated by the fact that, during the past 72 hours, German forces destroyed more than 300 enemy tanks according to compiled figures.

Meanwhile, new German reserves have been thrown against the American tank formations and are offering stubborn resistance from quickly-erected barriers south and southwest of Alencon. Heavy fighting is still continuing there.

In the rest of the sectors of the invasion front, embittered fighting developed south of Caen where German troops repeatedly launched counter-attacks. Near St. Sylvain, the Germans sealed off an enemy penetration while near Thury-Harcourt several successful German counter-thrusts enabled the Germans to establish new defense positions due south of the former line.

West of Orne, likewise, German troops sealed off enemy penetrations. North of Falaise and in the entire sector as far as Caen-Troarn highway, the situation remained unchanged, but strong troop concentrations in the area indicate that a large-scale Canadian attack is forthcoming soon.

St. Malo Still Firm

In Brittany, the Americans continued their wild but vain assaults against St. Malo. They stormed the fortress in four directions, against Dinard, St. Servan, the city itself and against Fort de la Varde.

Fighting was concentrated in the area of Pleurtuits which is the farthest jutting point of the defense area to the south. Although this point was finally evacuated after bitter fighting, the American breakthrough attempt was checked from directly behind the town. The Americans again suffered unusually high casualties as German coastal batteries tore gaping breaches in the closely massed rows of attackers.

Simultaneously, the intensity of the enemy attacks against the remaining coastal fortresses of Brest and Lorient diminished considerably and at St. Nazaire, the Americans were even forced to withdraw from their positions on the fringe of the fortress forefield. Most of the enemy activities at these fortress sectors were confined to minor reconnaissance thrusts which were easily repelled.

Apparently, the Americans in Brittany do not feel strong enough to capture all the German coastal positions at the same time and, consequently, are concentrating their efforts at the moment against St. Malo-Dinard.

Reich Planes Pound Enemy

In the two combined attacks made by German fighters and battleplanes, yesterday, against American tank concentrations and supply columns in the area of Mortain-Le Mans-Alencon, five heavy American tanks and armored reconnaissance cars were destroyed. Numerous fully-laden supply vehicles were also destroyed or set on fire.

Also last night, Luftwaffe squadrons launched concentrated bombardment against important American strong points in the western sector of the invasion front. Shortly after midnight, heavy German bombers appeared in several waves over the area north of Alencon and raided enemy objectives and for nearly 45 minutes unloaded quantities of high explosive and incendiary bombs on American troop barracks, deployments, radio stations and supply dumps causing fires and fierce explosions.

Other German air formations were also over Seine Bay and continued attacks on enemy shipping.

Mutiny Breaks Out On British Warships; Over 28 Sentenced

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 14.—A mutiny broke out recently among the officers and sailors of three British warships and 20 of the mutineers have been sentenced to death, eight to life imprisonment and others to serve sentences of from three to 20 years, the British Broadcasting Corporation announced, according to a Reuter report.

STRATEGY IN ITALY CHANGED BY REICH

Furious Offensives Launched In Apennines Area Checking Foe Advance

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 13.—The German army on the Italian Front, which has continued a clever strategic retreat for the last two months, now appears to have turned to a furious counter-offensive against the anti-Axis forces on the line of the Apennines. As a matter of fact, for the last three weeks, the advance of the anti-Axis forces has been checked by the Germans in the neighborhood of Florence.

On the other hand, a new landing operation by the anti-Axis in the direction of the Ligurian Sea is recently propagandized, and the sudden appearance of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the Italian Front is said to indicate the imminence of the landing operation. However, inasmuch as the German strategy on the Italian front is to effect a swift retreat after the best possible resistance, the new anti-Axis landing, even if it were carried out, would not affect the whole war situation; it would simply accelerate the Germans' planned withdrawal.

Fail to Advance

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—The enemy offensive in Italy which had entered a deadlock due to unexpectedly stubborn German resistance showed no signs of reviving over the week-end and comparative quiet prevailed on the entire Italian Front yesterday. British and American forces restricted their activity to probing actions by minor reconnoitering groups.

In the Adriatic sector where British and Polish troops last week started several large-scale diversionary attacks, enemy operations were limited to sporadic artillery action.

In the Umbrian ad Etruscan Apennines mountains only minor local clashes occurred, while in Florence, German rearguards which for the past week had prevented the enemy from crossing the Arno River were withdrawn to the extreme northwestern section of the city, but bringing about no change in the general defense of the Arno line. All the roads from the city leading northward are controlled by German strongholds on higher vantage points.

NEGRO RESERVATION URGED

Smith Wants Britain and France to Set Aside Land in Africa

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—The United States should receive as part payment for its war loans to Britain and France some 1,000,000 square miles of their territorial possessions in Africa where Negroes in the United States could be sent to establish a country of their own, Gerald Smith, famed Isolationist and anti-British leader of the America First Party, suggested as a solution to the Negro problem in the United States, a recent New York dispatch disclosed.

HENGYANG POSITION NOW CONSOLIDATED BY JAPANESE UNITS

Chungking Troops Infesting Nearby Areas Smashed—New Drive Being Prepared

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Reporting on the war situation in the Hengyang area, the Associated Press correspondent in Chungking stated that the Japanese have completely secured their position at Hengyang following the defeat of the Chungking troops which had launched a counter-attack in an attempt to retake that city.

In the area remote from the walled town of Hengyang furious fighting is continuing and the Japanese have already carried out several attacks against the Chungking troops. Meanwhile, in the district south of Hengyang the Japanese repeatedly launched storming attacks, the Associated Press scribe continued.

At a point 29 kilometers northwest of Leiyang a unit of the Japanese Army crossed the Siang River and advanced northward, he further stated, adding that this Japanese move is believed to be an attempt to smash the rear of the Chungking forces which are planning to launch a counter-attack against the Hengyang sector from the southwestern area.

Concluding, the same correspondent pointed out that north of Hengyang the Japanese Forces attacked various Chungking positions located northwest of Sianghsiang.

New Attack Under Way

Imperial Japanese Forces that reduced the walled town of Hengyang are now preparing for their next operation. Meanwhile, having confronted the vigorous Japanese attacks, Chungking troops which had been thickly infesting the areas around the captured walled town have been forced to halt in the sectors west and southwest of Hengyang. Against these enemy forces, the attack by the Japanese Troops is now under way.

In the Burma area, Japanese Forces defending Tengyueh and Lhameng have been continuing severe fighting, smashing up the general attacks desperately launched by the enemy. On August 10, these enemy attacks had come to a standstill.

In the battle during the early part of this month, Japanese Units on the Tengyueh front captured a large amount of enemy heavy and light machine-guns as well as rifles with ammunition and one flame-thrower, all of which are now being used by the Japanese against their foe.

Organizing death-defying units, the Japanese operating in the Lhameng sector, on August 9, launched a night surprise attack against the enemy artillery and trench mortar positions and caused tremendous damage.

In the Lungling and Mangshih areas, the time has gradually matured for the opening of hostilities between the opposing forces.

190 FOE'S WARSHIPS BLASTED BY REICH

Huge Toll Taken Since Start of Invasion

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—Anglo-American naval forces lost since the beginning of the invasion in the waters of Seine Bay, eight cruisers, 35 destroyers and 23 smaller units including frigates, corvettes, E-boats and mine-sweepers, according to latest compiled figures.

In addition 24 enemy cruisers, 35 destroyers and 49 other naval units were severely damaged and an American battleship was heavily damaged by torpedo hits.

In close-range fighting by the German navy alone, three enemy cruisers, seven destroyers and four smaller units were sunk and a cruiser was hit by a torpedo during the same period.

U.S. Confiscates Plants

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—James Forrestal, U.S. Navy Secretary, was today directed by President Roosevelt to take over nominal control of five machine shops in San Francisco where its machinists under union leadership have been on strike for the past several months refusing to work overtime and on Sundays, according to a Washington dispatch. These factories had been engaged in the construction of ship parts for the navy.

Vivid Action Picture of One-Man Torpedo, New Reich Navy Weapon, Given by Scribe

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—For the first time, details of the one-man torpedoes of the German Navy in action are given by war reporter, Eherhard Huebner, who has talked with many pilots of this new German naval weapon.

"For hours," he states, "the German pilot guides his craft toward the enemy. Nothing can be seen in the dark. His back and legs begin to ache. The respirator through which he breathes is rubbing painfully against his chin. He would like to take it off but then the glass cupola would immediately be covered with a film and he would not be able to look out.

"From time to time, he glances at his compass which, apart from the stars, is his only guide. A tremor runs through the water and he is shaken by an explosion. One of his comrades, not far away, has scored a hit. He steers his craft in the direction of the blaze. Two big hulls loom forth. They belong to two enemy torpedo-boats which are rushing directly toward him. They are only a few hundred yards apart. If he does not want to be rammed he must rush right through them. He hopes that they will not see his cupola. Now, he has a destroyer's broadside right in front of him. He could pull his lever but he is bent on better prey than mere destroyers.

"Soon, he sees a whole group of large and small vessels in front of him. On his left, he can make out the outlines of a large freighter. His craft is now lying immobile—for the first time since he left the port during the night. For a brief space, he rests. He then tries to pass the escort vessels cautiously. He heads for the big freighter. The outlines of the 8,000-ton freighter assumes ever greater proportions. At last he is within striking distance. He once more checks his course and quickly calculates the distance.

"Calmly, his hand reaches for the lever. The torpedo is released and speeds toward its prey. With his hands, he grips his small seat and gazes ahead holding his breath. Suddenly a volcano seems to erupt in front of him and a blaze of flame rushes up to the sky. The freighter quickly disappears in the sea."

DESERTIONS MOUNT IN CHUNGKING ARMY

Malaria and Lack of Medicine Harassing Chiang's Troops, Says Captured Officer

By Y. SEKI
Of the Military Press Corps

NORTH BURMA BASE, August 14.—Seriously harassed by malaria, heavy rainfall and shortage of medicine and military supplies, increasing numbers of Chinese officers and men of the Chungking expeditionary forces in Yunnan Province have recently been deserting, to the consternation of Chungking military authorities according to an enemy officer who was recently taken prisoner.

This officer revealed that chaos had reigned in the Second Artillery Brigade of the 76th Division of the Chungking expeditionary forces in Yunnan when the officers and men of the same brigade ran away following the recent desertion of a certain Wang, commander of the Second Brigade. Bitterly shocked by the shameful act of his subordinates, the commander of the 76th Division offered a prize of 100,000 Yuan to those who captured these deserters. The officer asserted that this case was not an isolated one but that tracking down of deserters was being carried on all the time in various other sectors.

Chungking, it may be noted, has placed considerable hopes on the Yunnan expeditionary forces which were to launch effective counter-attacks against the Japanese Forces in the Nu River basin for the purpose of reopening the Northern Burma Road. With this object in view, Chiang Kai-shek appointed General Wei Li-hwang who won notoriety for the miserable defeat his forces suffered in their operations against the Japanese in the Central China war theater, as acting commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces following the resignation of General Chen Cheng at the beginning of this year due to the successive failures in his Nu River operations last year.

General Wei was assisted by a group of staff officers who had been specially picked from the "most highly trained" troops of the Chungking army and his forces were supplied from the air with American arms and ammunition.

Thus, fully prepared for a large-scale offensive, General Wei's forces started the latest desperate counter-attacks to recapture the Nu River area only to suffer 50,000 casualties at the hands of crack Japanese Units in the period of two months since they crossed the river.

In spite of these severe losses, Chiang Kai-shek ordered several more reserve divisions east of the river to carry out a forced crossing of the stream. What met these invading forces, however, were "General Rain," clever Japanese operations, the angry waters of the Nu River and serious difficulties in supplying war materials, all of which combined to drive the invaders into helpless plight.

Moreover, malaria has been rampant among the rank and file of the expeditionary forces while shortage of medicine has spurred the decline of morale among the harassed Chungking soldiers. Guerilla corps have now taken to plundering, causing misery and poverty to local inhabitants. No longer able to stand the atrocious acts of the guerillas as well as of the soldiers of the regular Chungking army, increasing numbers of the local people have been pouring into Japanese-occupied areas to seek shelter.

CONDITION IN ROME IS FAST WORSENING

Food Shortage Daily Growing Serious—Italians Conflicting More With Anti-Axis

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 13.—The political and economic conditions in Rome are fast deteriorating, it is reported by the Rome correspondent of the Tidningen. He pointed out that while on the one hand the shortage of food is becoming daily more serious, on the other the conflicts between the Italian government and the Anglo-American authorities are gaining in intensity.

Of the total population of 1,500,000, the correspondent said, there are at present at least 200,000 unemployed. Practically all the people must subsist on the 500 calories of food furnished them as their daily ration. There is increasingly disgruntlement among the people who for a long time have suffered privations and who moreover face the prospect of a winter of hardships worse than that of last year.

The report concluded with the comment that the food situation must be ameliorated and the employment question settled if peace among the masses is desired, and that an unhealthy indication of the present conditions is the daily increase of robberies.

First impressions of present-day Rome were given by Miss Anna MacCormick, well-known American woman journalist and one of the leading writers of the New York Times who arrived recently in the city.

Supplies for Rome were being looked upon as an affair of the Americans and housewives were asking why there was so little to eat, she said. Besides some fruit, there was little else one could buy on the markets; in fact, the authorities considered the food problem the most pressing matter on their hands at present, she said.

Regarding the opinion of the Italians themselves on this problem, Miss MacCormick said that they were all of the idea that they could settle the matter satisfactorily if things could be left in their own hands.

Churchill, Tito Confer

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 14.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill disdiscussed political and military questions with Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovich, Commander of the Partisan Army in Jugoslavia, and Dr. Ivan Subasitch, Prime Minister of the exile Jugoslavia Government, in Rome on August 12 and 13, the British Government announced today, according to a London dispatch.

Forrestal Visits Italy

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, is now inspecting the Italian Front, according to a Rome dispatch.

30,000 U.S. TROOPS TRANSPORTED BY AIR TO CHINA SINCE JUNE

Shows American Plan to Use Continent in Decisive war Against Japan

By A. MIYAMORI
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, August 15.—No fewer than 30,000 American land troops have been transported by air into the Chinese Continent since June, according to latest reports received here.

Unconfirmed information says that United States mechanized units have been concentrated in Southwestern China, while in July, a division of these units was dispatched as far as Sian, Shensi Province, reportedly to be deployed in the North China area.

Since early in June when the Hunan operations were commenced, there has been a remarkable intensification of the air transportation from India to China, and at the latter part of the same month, considerably reliable information indicated the arrival of American mechanized units, artillery corps and parachutist troops at Kunming, Kweilin and Chungking. Latest reports reveal that the number of these American troops has increased to as many as 30,000.

American Intention

The appearance of United States army forces on the Chinese Continent points to America's intention of using the continent as the war theater in which to decide the issue of the War of Greater East Asia. It can be surmised that this action was motivated by America's contempt for Chungking's military strength as well as by her uneasiness arising from the unfavorable development of the latest battles fought in China between the Japanese and anti-Axis forces.

It may be recalled that in the latest operations, a considerable number of American officers were actively engaged in directing the fighting and communications on the foremost fronts.

Much importance should be attached to the fact that a war direction department consisting of United States officers is about to be established on the China Front. This move was already indicated by the Chungking-American joint strategy which marked the latest continental operations.

The unexpectedly stubborn resistance put up by the enemy garrisons in Hengyang was largely ascribable to the supplying of ammunition and foodstuffs by the American air force in China. The supplying of Chungking forces by American planes was not limited to Hengyang alone but was carried out for other strategic points on the entire front.

Mechanized Units Organized

Meanwhile, the Chungking Military Council is making great efforts to organize American-style mechanized units in collaboration with the headquarters of the American forces stationed in Chungking, India and Burma. Reliable reports say that three mechanized battalions have already been organized and that a part of this force has been deployed on the front.

It is reported that units equipped with automatic rifles, machine-guns, Browning heavy machine-guns, anti-tank guns, howitzers, tanks, flame-throwers, long-range guns, paratroops and signal corps have been incorporated into Chungking armed forces and many American liaison officers attached to them. Chungking officers and soldiers who had been receiving training in India have been called back to Chungking and other places to be trained for mechanized units so that they will form the nucleus of the A.T.C.F.

Apparently, Chungking's aim is to turn from defensive to offensive strategy and for this purpose, Chungking military leaders are trying hard to improve Chungking forces to the level of the United States army in their equipment and operational potentiality, eventually to carry out joint Chungking-American ground operations. The attainment by the Chungking troops of this aim is not remote in view of the powerful air-transport facilities which enabled the enemy to transport as many as 30,000 troops into China in the period of two months from June.

Transportation Increased

A new huge American transport plane can carry 200 men and in the case of cargo, loading is finished in an hour and the plane can take off in two hours. No wonder that the number of personnel and the amount of war supplies carried into China by air during the month of June should have far surpassed the highest record ever made before.

Obviously, the entry of American forces into China and the speedy improvement in the Chungking forces' equipment are aimed at crushing the Japanese military strength on the Chinese Continent, and it is to prevent these enemy plans from materializing that the Imperial Japanese Forces have been carrying out active military operations over the remote Chinese hinterland.

Serious attention, therefore, should be paid from now on not only to the activities of the American air force stationed in China but to the entry of the American army forces there which is sure to be intensified in the future and to the speedy Americanization of Chungking troops.

Nippon Bombers Raid Airfield at Kweilin, Blasting 4 Foe Planes

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 14.—Crack Bomber Units of the Japanese Air Force in China furiously attacked Kweilin airfield, penetrating the curtain of enemy anti-aircraft fire before daybreak this morning, and set ablaze three large and one small enemy planes and caused a fire to start in one place. All our planes returned safely to their base.

6 FOE PLANES HIT AT YIOJIMA, TRUK

Wotje Raiders Repelled; Our Units Attack Enemy on Omiyajima, Tinian Isles

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 15.—Japanese Forces stationed on Yiojima Island shot down two enemy planes when they intercepted a formation of 22 B-24 bombers that made a daylight attack on the Island yesterday. All the other raiders were repulsed.

Counter-attacking 20-odd four-engined enemy planes that attacked Truk Island on Sunday morning, Japanese Units on the spot inflicted severe damage upon four of the raiders and repulsed all the others.

A group of 13 enemy fighter planes attacked Wotje Island in the Marshall Group on the afternoon of the same day. In a furious combat our Units there succeeded in routing all the invaders.

Local Fighting Continues
Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 15.—Severe local fighting is continuing on Omiyajima and Tinian islands in the Mariana Group. On two consecutive nights, August 12 and 13, the glaring light of flare bombs has been observed thus indicating that the officers and men of the Japanese Forces on these two islands are still vigorously launching night attacks against the invaders.

Menoekwari Attacked
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 15.—In the four days from August 10, anti-Axis bomber and fighter planes aggregating 857 made abortive raids on our position in the Menoekwari area in the western part of New Guinea Island where the aerial activity of the foe is daily increasing.

ITALIAN FLIERS HIT 20 ENEMY VESSELS

Result of 2 Months' Action in Mediterranean

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—The Italian air force squadron Buscaglia composed of torpedo planes, yesterday, sank or damaged three enemy merchantmen aggregating 21,000 tons off Benghazi and, during the past two months, destroyed or seriously damaged 17 enemy vessels totaling 103,000 tons in the Mediterranean area, it was announced from the Duce's Headquarters today.

Italian aviation quarters in this connection emphasized that the central Mediterranean area including Malta has again become the hunting grounds of the Italian long-range reconnaissance operations and that the Buscaglia squadron has already twice carried out successful sorties to the North African coast.

EXTRA DIET SESSION EARLY NEXT MONTH DECIDED BY CABINET

Purpose to Meet Prevailing Tense Situation and Elucidate Policies

In order to meet the prevailing tense international situation and to clarify to the world various wartime administrative policies of the Government, an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet is to be convened on or about September 6. The matter was discussed at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting and the Government has decided to obtain Imperial sanction. In accordance with this decision, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at 11:50 a.m. the same day proceeded to the Imperial Palace and reported the matter to the Throne.

The term of the forthcoming session is still undecided but it is to be fixed shortly in accordance with the decision of bills to be submitted. It is expected that at the outset of the session Prime Minister Koiso will make a general administrative speech and the Ministers of War, Navy and Foreign Affairs will also make their respective reports on the current situation.

The Government is now pushing on preparations for submitting various bills concerning such issues as the supplementary budgets, increased production of foodstuffs and of aircraft.

Tuesday's regular Cabinet meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 10 a.m., when the essentials concerning the strengthening of the national defense structure were decided, and the Prime Minister consulted with and gained the approval of the various Ministers concerned for making preparations for the convocation of the extraordinary session of the Diet.

It is also stated that in order to make preparations and to examine various emergency measures with regard to the convocation of the extra Diet session, the Government will hold an extraordinary Cabinet meeting at 10:30 a.m. today at the Prime Minister's official residence.

AMERICAN WORKERS FEAR POSTWAR UNEMPLOYMENT

Some Laborers Leave War Jobs and Are Moving to Peacetime Industries

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, August 13.—The laboring class in the United States is entertaining considerable anxiety over the unemployment problem which will inevitably arise after the present war, according to the Swiss newspaper Nationalzeitung.

The paper says that some American laborers are already seeking new positions, while some have already moved to peace industries from small-sized war plants. When the war ends, the enormous demand for labor by the military will cease and various knotty problems will arise when several million soldiers return from the front. The women laborers and Negroes who are now being employed because of wartime exigencies will also constitute postwar problems. It is stated that recently when the Philadelphia Municipal Transportation Company engaged eight Negroes as bus conductors, it immediately resulted in the outbreak of a mass strike of all employes of the municipal bus, tram and subway lines.

Such an uneasy sentiment spreading among the American laboring class, points out the paper, will surely affect the nation's war production, and the United States Government can be said to be facing a serious internal problem.

Envoy Leaves for Helsinki

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 14.—Dr. G. A. Gripenberg, Finnish Ambassador to Sweden, left here for Helsinki yesterday.

Pope Sees Yanks

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Pope Pius XII received in private audience today Robert Patterson, U.S. Undersecretary of War, and Lieutenant-General Brehon S. Somervell, Commander of the U.S. Army Service Forces, according to a Rome dispatch.

U.S. AIRMEN STRAFE INNOCENT CHINESE

Bestial Nature of Americans Again Revealed in Raid On Kiangsi Village

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, August 15.—Carrying out a ruthless scorched earth policy, the American air forces are mercilessly killing the innocent Chinese masses for the attainment of their own objective.

About 7 p.m. of August 13, a formation of 12 Curtiss P-40's roared over a small village some 11 kilometers northeast of Lienhwa in Kiangsi Province and set the whole village afire.

Circling over the village, the enemy planes dropped incendiary bombs over each house. On top of this the enemy airmen atrociously strafed the bewildered inhabitants seeking safety outside from their burning houses. Several scores of the inhabitants were killed by the enemy strafing. The enemy planes were beaten of by the furious counter-fire of the Japanese Forces. Also the villagers were assisted in subduing the fires.

Although Changsha and Liling are under the Japanese control and are objects of enemy bombing, even the smallest villages are not spared if there should be the slightest signs of stationing of Japanese Forces. At any rate such acts are stark revelations of the bestial nature of the American airmen who would readily kill off the Chinese masses for the realization of their own end. In fact the brutal American acts have roused hatred and indignation toward the Americans in the hearts of the Chinese populace as they return to their homes under the protection of the Japanese Forces.

For Bombs Own Wounded

By D. ODAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

HENGYANG, August 15.—Immediately following the fall of Hengyang, the key base of the American air force in China, an enemy formation of four B-25's, two B-24's and eight fighter planes appeared over the walled town. The town was again blind-bombed by nine B-25 bombers and six fighter planes on the morning of August 11 and in the afternoon by six B-25 bombers.

An enemy formation comprising four B-25's, two B-24's and eight fighter planes attempted to bomb indiscriminately the northeastern sector of the town from a 1,000-meter altitude and quickly fled in a westerly direction. The enemy, whose hopes of recapturing Hengyang airfield had been completely shattered, tried in vain to set the town ablaze.

Again on the forenoon of August 11, nine B-25's and six fighter planes bombed the southern sector of the town. For the third time, six B-25 bombers directed a raid on the southwestern sector of the town on the afternoon of the same day. During the three successive raids, damage sustained on our side was slight.

Wounded enemy soldiers who were in the damaged areas are reported to have expressed their bitter resentment against the American airmen who had blind-bombed the Chungking soldiers who were their fellow-fighters until the fall of Hengyang.

Portuguese Troops Parade

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Modern weapons purchased in Germany were displayed when 10,000 Portuguese troops participated in a gigantic parade here today. President Marshal Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona and members of the Government as well as chiefs of the army and navy attended the parade.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 14

In Normandy strong enemy pressure continued but the anti-Axis forces failed to achieve a major success. In the Alencon area German armored fighting groups encountered the advancing enemy who was supported by strong air force formations, and heavy fighting is still in progress. Our Flak forces shot down 12 four-engined enemy bombers. The defenders of St. Malo yesterday repelled all enemy attacks. South of Guernesy Island German minesweepers damaged an enemy destroyer.

In the French area 122 terrorists were killed.

Heavy V-1 retaliation fire was continued on London and its outskirts.

In the forefield of the Carpathians up to the Vistula, local Soviet attacks were smashed partly in counter-attacks. Embittered fighting is in progress in the Vistula bridgeheads west of Baranov and southeast of Varka.

Northwest of Warsaw and southeast of Bialystok the Soviets, supported by numerous tanks and battleplane formations, in embittered fighting pushed back our troops a few kilometers to the west.

On the Latvian Front all enemy attempts at breaking through, launched with numerically superior forces, were foiled by the stiff resistance of our divisions. In the salient southwest of Lake Pleskau embittered fighting is going on with the advancing Soviet forces.

[illegible] enemy aircraft bombed Hanover last night.

Suma Meets Lequerica And Exchanges Views On Various Questions

Domei

MADRID, August 14.—Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Spain, this morning conferred with Jose Felix de Lequerica, new Spanish Foreign Minister after which he left for his summer offices at San Sebastian. His meeting with the new Foreign Minister was ostensibly for the exchange of greetings but political observers interpret Lequerica's desire to confer especially with the Japanese Minister as particularly significant. It was also learned that the two men exchanged personal views on various questions.

U.S. BLACK MARKET DEFIES SUPPRESSION

Now Forms Integral Part of American War Economy; Crooks Play Big Role

The flourishing black market activities in the United States offer perhaps the clearest indications of the failure of American war economy, stated a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times yesterday.

The very fact that Chester Bowles, U.S. Price Administrator, recently gave a lengthy address on the black market organization, is clear proof that the black market now forms an integral part of the U.S. war economy.

The vast extent of the black market renders its suppresssion difficult. Bowles pointed out that for the control of price and rationing regulations the Office of Price Administration has a staff of only 2,800 men at its disposal. On the other hand, there are over 1,000,000 retail merchants in the United States, over 300,000 filling stations, and a total of over 2,000,000 businesses of every description serving the daily requirements of the public. Since the black market today in the United States is not only in the hands of criminals, but at the same time manifests itself almost as an integral part of regular trade, it is extremely difficult to combat it.

No Longer Effective

To this must be added the fact that, due to the participation of the masses in the black market, the public no longer looks upon black market purchases as an infringement of the law. A whole nation cannot be put in jail, and if the black market becomes an integral part of the regular retail trade system, then even occasional drastic punishment can no longer have any deterrent effect.

Public opinion is shielding the black market to a far-reaching extent. It is a fact that as a rule the black market offers better and fresher goods, while the lesser qualities are obtainable in the "official" market. Thus, the price differences between the two markets to a certain extent become mere differences in quality.

The black marketing of meat takes place in the following way: The wholesale meat dealer offers to the retail merchant any quantity of first-class beef at the official prices on the condition that he takes considerable quantities of hearts, kidneys, lungs, and other inferior grades. These additional quantities, of course, the retail merchant can sell only at a loss and frequently even only below the official quotations. At the same time, however, he knows that he can ask considerably higher black market prices for high-grade beef.

In the green-grocer trade rare vegetables likewise are offered only together with surplus vegetables that do not find a ready sale. The retail merchant naturally makes the necessary differentiations in price. Or fresh commodities are sold only together with spoilt ones. Also here the retail merchant is compelled to sell the high-class merchandise at black market prices.

More primitive is the making of bets between wholesale and retail merchants in which the retail merchant gets a large sum that the other will not be able to get this or that commodity of which there is a shortage. The wholesale dealer "delivers the goods" and pockets the amount of the "wager."

Forged Coupons Marketed

Most flourishing of all is the black market in gasoline, and here also criminal elements play a big role. Gasoline is issued against coupons, but forged coupons can generally be obtained right at the filling stations. Or gas-coupons are directly sold to car-owners. The marketing of these coupons is handled by well-organized gangs which resemble the bootlegging organizations of Prohibition days. Bowles verbally declared: "The black market business in gas-coupons yields sufficient profits to attract gangsters and criminals of the worst type."

As regards the extent of the black market, Bowles declared that about 3 to 4 per cent of the average living cost is absorbed by the black market and that American housewives have to pay additional 1.2 billion dollars per annum only because the black market has resulted in an increase of food prices. By these figures Bowles undoubtedly means only indirect effects, namely the increase of prices and the growing shortage of legal goods owing to the deviation of merchandise to the black market. The turn-over of the black market should by far exceed 1.2 billion dollars per annum.

ANGRY MOOD RIFE IN UNITED STATES

Yankees Unable, Unwilling to Bear Burdens Imposed Upon Them by the War

The American people cannot and are unwilling to bear the burdens imposed upon them by the war and voices of discontent are now being raised against the U.S. Government, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch dated August 12 from Zurich. The report follows:

With the expansion of the war zones in Northern France and in the Pacific area, America has now reached a stage in which she finds herself extremely difficult to act as the arsenal for the anti-Axis camp. The very fact that American airmen are compelled to wear staple fiber shirts and canvas shoes reveals the true state of affairs.

On the other hand, the standard of living in the United States has dropped. Regarding the food situation, meat is so scarce that it is served at restaurants only once a week, and butter and cheese cannot be had at all at public eating places. The food situation has reached such a critical stage that the Americans are now subsisting on only one-half of what they had at the outbreak of the war. Three factors are responsible for the food shortage in America, namely, the lack of fodder for cattle, the large amount of foodstuffs that have to be sent to the United States expeditionary forces and the drop in food production.

The shortage of gasoline and rubber has greatly changed the mode of living of the Americans who rely greatly on automobiles for business and pleasure. Even businessmen now find it difficult to obtain their ration of gasoline due mostly to the fact that black market dealings are rampant and because there are many people who unlawfully obtain gasoline by handing in forged ration tickets.

Because of the acute shortage of daily necessities, living expenses in the United States have risen to twice that of prewar days. Official statistics published by the Government make it appear that the commodity prices have only gone up to about 40 per cent. These statistics were submitted by the Government to the people with apparent pride over the unusually good record maintained in keeping down prices as compared with the situation at the time of the first World War. However, the general public is severely criticizing the obviously fabricated official statistics. The American people cannot bear the inconveniences imposed upon them by the war and voices of discontent are now being raised against the Government.

Another factor worrying the American authorities is the fact that 80,000 soldiers are being dismissed from the services every month on account of their poor physical condition. Whether ill-health is the reason or not, it is obvious that one of the most harassing problems for the United States Government is the poor quality of its fighting men.

A good example of the inferior quality of the products of American industry may be found in the case of the Liberty ships which have proved to be so unreliable—some have been known to split in two in mid-ocean for no apparent reason. This is only one example of the hurried and slipshod mass production efforts that characterize America's attempt to win the war.

U.S. TO REFINE SUPER-FUEL

Designed for Long-Distance Bombing by B-29 and B-32

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—United States petroleum industry war council reported today that production is expected to start in autumn on the super-gasoline, according to a Washington dispatch.

This gasoline will be produced especially for the B-29 super-forts and the new B-32 which is now in production. The Council, moreover, said that about 80 per cent of the nation's refineries is ready to start production of the fuel now but probably will not start until there is a decrease in requirements of the 100-octane fuel by the anti-Axis bombers operating in the European war theater.

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 15

SHORT-TERM WAR TALK IN AMERICA

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The resolution adopted by the New York State Convention of the American Legion held in Buffalo has inadvertently revealed the sore spot in America's domestic situation. The resolution hits "any peace movement or any movement supporting a compromising peace in the present stage of the war situation." The resolution also states that "such movements are un-American and a treachery."

It is said that the recent frequent slumps in Wall Street are due to observations that before long the war will be terminated. These observations are made more frequently by those who believe in an Anglo-American victory. Already the American industrial output which is the only thing they have to rely upon, has hit its ceiling; and if their losses in human lives keep on increasing beyond the present level, it is hardly necessary to point out what path they will have to follow.

On August 10, as well as on August 11, 12 and 13, American planes raided Chichijima, Wotje, Ambon, Halmahera and Kei. At first glance, it could be said that their activity has got started at a truly Yankee pitch. But considering it as a whole, it looks very much as if their actual situation made them fretful and forced them into activity.

Along with the activities of the American Air Force, at last the British Fleet too has started moving about in the Indian Ocean, probably in preparation for a pincer attack against Japan from east and west. The reason for Roosevelt's hurried trip to Hawaii and the Aleutians also has become clear.

Roosevelt, in his broadcast on August 12, while making a forecast on a new strategic development in the Pacific, expressly gave a warning that "as in the case of the European war situation, a forecast as to when the war against Japan in East Asia will be terminated is not possible." This again was for the purpose of invalidating the short-term war talks springing up at home. And it was only recently that Churchill said to the effect that the war in Europe would be settled by October. How his speech was received in America can readily be judged from the single fact that armament stocks immediately registered a slump while peacetime industry stocks showed a sudden boom.

GERMANY FACES DECISIVE STAGE OF WAR

ASAHI—With the French front having been widened in area to field warfare, the possibilities for mobile battles have increased just that much. That such mobile fighting may under certain circumstances achieve decisive results or develop into a decisive battle is a fact to which deep attention must be paid.

During the period of roughly two months since the Anglo-American forces opened the so-called Second Front on June 6 the fighting had been limited to the province of Normandy and to position warfare. The present struggle in the Caen area, through Germany's spectacular counter-fighting, is severely impeding the Anglo-American forces in their freedom of action. However, since the beginning of this month, as the result of the fighting in the Avranches area the enemy troops advanced into Brittany. At the same time they entered the area of the Sarthe River from Le Mans toward Beauce Plain which includes the two towns of Chateaudun and Chartres.

The enemy, in addition to his ambition of capturing Paris, is at the same time probably planning to occupy at least the two military ports of Brest and Lorient, the important commercial ports of St. Nazaire and Nantes and the centers of the shipbuilding industry in that area. Thus, the enemy is planning to increase his land and sea transportation bases in addition to the air-borne transportation system carried on thus far for his invasion of Europe.

Fortunately, the stubborn resistance of the German troops in the Caen and St. Malo areas has brought about good tactical results and appears for the time being to have frustrated the strategy of the Anglo-Americans attempting to advance toward Paris. However, the enemy is showing a disposition once more to challenge the German forces in Normandy to a decisive battle. There is some doubt as to whether the hilly region of Alencon and Vire would be suitable for any large-scale mobile fighting, but at any rate, even though for the time being not on the Beauce plain, a struggle which will have the greatest bearing on the European war situation is being fought at present in Normandy, a struggle which is growing in intensity on both sides. We believe that the present war situation in France, both on account of the time at which it developed and as seen from the direct repercussions which its outcome must be expected to create, requires the foremost attention. As was stated the other day in a summary report from our Berlin correspondent, Germany in this situation has two possibilities. That is to say, she may either, under the concept of "one battlefield at one time," follow Napoleon's principle of turning toward one single center of gravity and thoroughly enforce the tactics of concentrating her whole strength, or she may divide her main fighting strength in two and frustrate the enemy's spearheads in east and west at the same time, taking to the so-called aggressive defense which in the end would secure for the freedom of switching to the offensive. Which of the two alternatives the German military command has chosen is of course not known. But to the German Army, which values its high tradition, the history of the wars of Frederick the Great will always remain in its memory. Especially in 1757 when Prussia was pitted against Russia in the East, the Austrian army in the southeast, and the French army in the west, the war situation was similar to that of today. At that time, the great king made good use of his political insight and his strategical genius and devised a bold and daring strategy, thus he smashed the French army at Rossbach and eventually one month later defeating the Austrian army at Leuthen.

MIKOLAJCZYK SEES EDEN; REPORTS TALKS' FAILURE

Declines to Make Statement, Saying There Is Nothing New to Announce

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 14.—Prime Minister Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the Polish exile Government after his return from Moscow today reported to Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, as well as Tadeusz Romer, refugee Polish Foreign Minister, and Count Raczynski, Ambassador to London, about the result of his Moscow negotiations with Josef Stalin and the Polish Committee established in Moscow, according to a London dispatch.

Mikolajczyk also told his cabinet which met today under the chairmanship of President Rackiewicz of the failure of his mission in Moscow. He declined to make any statement explaining that he had nothing new to say beyond what he had declared before leaving Moscow.

Stanislaus Grabski, Chairman of the Consultative Polish Committee in London, and who was also present at the Moscow discussions, likewise called a meeting of his committee and informed them of the Moscow talks.

U.S. WARTIME VESSELS CRITICIZED IN REPORT

432 Out of 2,993 Investigated Found Defective by Investigating Body

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—The special committee for investigating the capacity of the United States wartime vessels, which was organized by the late Navy Secretary Colonel Frank Knox, recently presented a startling statement which said that 432 out of 2,993 vessels investigated were defective, according to a Washington dispatch.

Of this figure, 95 were seriously defective, 20 had deep cracks on the deck and five had hulls that were split in two of which two fell apart before they were launched.

It is recalled that since the outbreak of the present war, United States shipbuilders concentrated on the mass-construction of standard-type Liberty vessels which due to carelessness in the course of construction soon revealed their shortcomings and their production were stopped this year. Subsequently, new standard-type Victory vessels began to be produced in great number. Their construction, too, was questionable which caused the creation of the investigating committee.

COMMUNIST BANDS ROUTED

25 Boats Taken, 102 Ships Sunk In Balkans by Germans

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—In mopping-up operations against Communist bandits in the Balkans in the Zara area, German troops captured 25 enemy boats and 102 vessels were sunk.

After fighting in central Albania, the Communist bands fled into the Kara Orman mountains, but on the western fringe of the mountain range the Germans again attacked them and dispersed the whole group. Scattered remnants attempted to flee to the northeast and east, but were again intercepted and suffered additional casualties.

ACTION INTENSIFIED ALONG EAST FRONT

Soviets Resume Offensives But Make Little Gains Against German Defense

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—Fighting activity on the Eastern Front was greatly intensified during the past 24 hours. Northeast of Warsaw, the Soviets resumed their attacks and major fighting continued at the focal points of the past few days namely, northwest of Bialystok in the Lithuanian-East Prussian frontier region, in Latvia in the area of Modon and in the breaches southeast of Lake Pskov. Furious fighting also continuing at two big bridgeheads in the Vistula sector. The large-scale battles in these sectors are expected to develop into fighting of unparalleled intensity.

In the Vistula bridgehead situated north of Warsaw, the Soviets started a large-scale attack with concentrated tank formations against the German barrage positions aiming to expand their break toward the west from the central sector, but were repulsed in extremely bitter fighting almost everywhere.

Particularly, bitter fighting was waged for one locality which the Soviets finally captured by evening after employing strong tank formations. Just as bitter fighting flared up in this sector again this morning. So far, nine Soviet tanks have been destroyed and a Sherman tank captured.

Warsaw Foe Mopped-Up

In Warsaw itself, mopping up operations were continued and insurgents isolated from all communications in the northern outer district attempted to retreat into the forests north of Warsaw. German motorized forces hotly pursued these groups and annihilated them to the last man.

Northeast of Warsaw, between the Vistula and Liviec, following strong artillery and trench mortar fire the Soviets launched an attack with the support of tanks, but all their thrusts were frustrated, partly in close hand-to-hand fighting, and three Soviet tanks were destroyed.

The Soviets then attempted to reach the German lines and force a break-through into the Vegerov area with the support of motorized forces. After heated struggle the Soviets finally succeeded in making a breach of local importance which was, however, sealed off immediately.

Severe fighting also continued at the two Soviet bridgeheads on the Vistula, west of Baranov and southwest of Varka. The Soviets have been observed to bring up fresh divisions in these bridgeheads intending to push forward in a westerly direction and from Varka to the northwest.

At the same time, heavy attacks in the Bialystok area which had continued for the past few days yesterday were extended to the southeast of the town. On the whole, all attacks were repulsed and local breaches sealed off.

Northwest of Bialystok, the Soviets with immense concentrations of infantry supported by numerous tanks and air units hammered against the German front bend, but made little headway.

E. Prussia Drive Abates

In the Lithuanian sector, attacks in the direction of East Prussian frontier abated considerably. At the moment, the Soviets are concentrating large forces in the Baltic countries apparently intent upon breaking through to Riga. Fighting is presently taking place in the sector of Moden. Though supported by strong forces, all their attempts failed yesterday.

In the Carpathian foothills and in the region of Mielec, fighting was limited to local Soviet attacks. No new attempts to force the Carpathian passes were made by the Soviets during the past 24 hours obviously due to the heavy losses they had sustained during the attacks of last week.

German military observers pointed out in connection with the present situation on the Eastern Front that the fighting is characterized by a certain balancing of strength on both sides. Distinctly noticeable is the strengthening of the German defense front as shown by the daily offensive counter-actions.

On the other hand, the Red Army forces have suffered such great losses in the past few days of fighting that they have discontinued their attacks, at least for the time being, in many sectors including the fronts facing the East Prussian frontier and were compelled to carry out large-scale regrouping of their forces.

May Expand Pearl Harbor

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—The United States Navy Department today, sent to Congress for consideration, naval plans for expanding the American submarine base at Pearl Harbor, which however, did not contain anything definite, according to a Washington dispatch.

V-1 Attacks Compel Workmen, Officials To Evacuate London

Domei

GENEVA, August 14.—Due to the increasing intensity of V-1 fire, several thousand workmen and employes of London factories, offices and other establishments have been evacuated, the Daily Telegraph reported today. Even Government Ministries have been compelled to remove their quarters to the districts outside London although the Ministries "officially" remain in the capital. Also reported was the fact that some of the departments of the Ministry of Aircraft Production have been removed to Harrogate. In this connection, it is recalled that shortly before the V-1 attacks had commenced, these departments had been moved to London from Harrogate.

U.S. SENATOR INDIGNANT SICK MEN USED IN BURMA

Asks Stimson to Explain Why Convalescent Yanks Urged To Defend Myitkyina

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Senator Robert Reynolds, North Carolina Democrat, and chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee called upon Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, today for an official explanation of the published reports that "sick men" among the famed Merrill's "Marauders" were called upon to defend the Myitkyina airport in northern Burma, according to a Washington dispatch.

In a letter to Stimson, he asked also for a report on what he termed the practice of holding out "bait" in the form of promises of promotions and leaves to troops volunteering for special duty in the jungles in the China, Burma and India fronts.

Reynolds said that he made the inquiries to Stimson in view of the dispatches of August 6 telling of the incident in which convalescent troops were removed to the front when Japanese Forces were threatening to retake the Myitkyina airport. The same dispatches also spoke of an "almost complete breakdown of morale" resulting from "ill-advised promises" to the troops.

MRS. LUCE RENOMINATED

Charges Democrats with Making 'Progress' Toward Dictatorship

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 14.—Clare Booth Luce accepted renomination by the Republican party's fourth congressional district convention, according to a New York dispatch. In accepting renomination, Clare Luce denounced the Democratic party for its "revolutionary reaction," charging it with making "much progress" toward American dictatorship.

Bradley Heads U.S. Forces

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 14.—Lieutenant-General Omar N. Bradley is the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in France including the original 1st army and the new 3rd army, it was announced tonight, according to a London dispatch. The presence of the United States 3rd army in France was also officially disclosed by this announcement.

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2 CHUNGKING UNITS SMASHED IN CLASH

Waiting Enemy Annihilated at Lishuchao by Swiftly Advancing Nippon Forces

By S. WATANABE
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, August 14.—Crack Units of the Japanese Forces, advancing southward through the mountainous areas of the Hunan and Kiangsi provincial border along the Pinghsiang-Lienhwa road, at dawn of July 29, encountered two enemy divisions, the 34th division of the enemy 72nd army and the newly-organized 13th division, at Lishuchao 40 kilometers southwest of Pinghsiang and dealt them annihilative blows. Furious fighting continued until August 2 in the steep mountains and valleys covered with jungles which are characteristic of the area, and the enemy abandoned 1,100 dead on the battlefield, while the Chungking wounded totalled 2,200 (only those confirmed). The remainder fled to the south and the Japanese are now pursuing them.

The enemy 72nd army, which was dealt an annihilative blow by the Japanese, was under the command of General Wang Liu-chi of the 30th army corps and its 34th division was claimed to be best equipped. Wang ordered the 34th division to smash the Japanese Forces moving southward by advancing along the Hunan-Kiangsi provincial border and to occupy Pinghsiang. Thus, the Chungking troops laid their positions in the mountainous zone centering around Lishuchao, and commenced battle against the vanguard of the Japanese Forces on July 29. The crack Units of the Japanese Army, immediately upon encountering the enemy, drove a wedge into the center and broke through the enemy positions.

At dawn of August 1, the Japanese Forces commenced their real attack upon the enemy and staged a terrific hand-to-hand fight under the full moonlight glittering over the Wanyang mountains. The enemy began to flee at daybreak of August 2, and their casualties up to August 4 amounted to 3,300. In addition to one trench-mortar, 22 light and heavy machine-guns, 400 rifles and many other arms and ammunition were also captured by the Japanese.

Big War Result Gained

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, August 14.—In thoroughly annihilative attacks on the enemy forces, coming to reenforce Hengyang, at Pinghsiang, Liling, Chaling, Anjen and Ninghsiang, the following war results were obtained by the various Japanese Unit during July 5 to 20:

Number of enemy forces fought, 55,000; dead bodies left on the field, 12,416; prisoners taken, 506; seized: cannons, 14; heavy and light machine guns, 156; rifles, 2,403; shell-throwers, 141; various types of ammunition, 28,300.

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VICTORY FOR JAPAN STRESSED BY ENDO

We Have Many Planes and Are Waiting to Deal Foe Fatal Blow, He Emphasizes

"We have many planes ready and are waiting for the opportune moment to inflict the fatal blow upon the enemy," declared Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo, Director-General of Air Arms in the Munitions Industry when questioned by the Mainichi recently on Japan's aircraft production capacity.

The Lieutenant-General also stressed that as all the Japanese are prepared to fight to the last man there is no need to worry. "We will win. We must win the war," he declared.

The questions and answers exchanged during Lieutenant-General Endo's interview with the Mainichi follow:

Question: America has increased its aircraft production to such an extent that some people here are beginning to think that Japan cannot compete with the United States in that field of production. What is your opinion?

Answer: It is true that America is producing large quantities of aircraft. According to enemy propaganda, 8,000 to 9,000 planes are being produced monthly, but Japan also is producing a considerable amount of planes. Regarding the machine tool industry, we now surpass the British who were once superior to us in this field. As for aircraft production, Japan is second only to America. Under these circumstances, it is a wonder to me how some people can be so pessimistic.

Q: Some people think that all the planes being produced in the United States are put into service on the fighting fronts.

A: The idea is absurd. America uses many of the planes now being produced for transportation, training and other purposes. As regards the maintenance of communication lines in the Pacific war zone, the Americans are at a disadvantage as the first firing lines are far from their main bases. On the other hand, Japan is in a favorable position and will thus be able to deal the final blow to the enemy. Therefore, there is no need for us to worry over America's huge aircraft production capacity.

Q: Some people are concerned over the present war situation. What is your opinion?

A: Victory or defeat cannot be judged on the basis of the existing war situation. At the time of the first World War, when the German troops surged into French territory by pressing the French forces to the bank of the Marne River, General Graf von Moltke, German Chief of Staff, ordered his men to retreat because he thought that his troops might be encircled before entering Paris. Historians are inclined to condemn General Moltke for his lack of courage and foresight at a decisive moment, but no one can rightly judge the trend of the battle while it is in progress.

When the Germans pushed back the British to Dunkirk at the beginning of the current war, the situation in England was such that even hunting rifles were mustered to prevent a possible German landing on the British Isles. If the German forces had landed on England close on the heels of the retreating British forces, Britain would have been forced to capitulate. Even a great leader like Fuehrer Adolf Hitler was not able to perceive the real situation in England following the British retreat from Dunkirk.

In any war one must be prepared for sacrifices. But it is a great mistake to think that Japan will be defeated because of these sacrifices. We have many airplanes ready and are waiting for the opportune moment to inflict the fatal blow upon the enemy.

Q: Then may we rest assured with regard to our aircraft production?

A: No matter how many airplanes are produced we can never regard that as sufficient. We cannot put our minds at ease until victory is ours. At the same time, neither need we be jumpy about it. We are waging a titanic war and as all the people of Japan are prepared to fight to the last man there is absolutely no need to worry. We will win under any circumstances. We must win. We must see the war through until victory has been attained.

Three Receive Honors

In the periodical conferment of honors, Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, holder of the First Class Order of Merit, has been granted the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon. Also Ta'gi Kumagai, President of the Tohoku Imperial University and Yasutaro Satake, professor at the same University, both holders of the Second Class Order of Merit, have been conferred the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Catholic Priest Condemns Desecration Of Nippon War Dead by American Ghouls

Domei

PEKING, August 14.—Strongly denouncing the ghoulish infamy committed by American soldiers in desecrating the Japanese war dead, Father Paul Montaigne, representative of the Vatican here, issued the following statement yesterday, clearly elucidating the Catholic stand:

"According to the Catholic doctrine, those who desecrate the dead must be brought to justice before God. The fact that Catholic churches observe solemn funeral rites for the deceased is clear indication of the Catholic treatment of the dead. We pray for the peaceful repose of the deceased and never fail to treat the dead with reverence and respect. Christians believe not only in the immortality of the soul but also in the resurrection of the dead. In accordance with our Christian faith in immortality, we bury the dead with solemn ceremony, placing them in the custody of Mother Nature till the Day of Judgment.

"The Americans, totally ignoring the honor due a human body after death, in committing such an unpardonable crime, revealed their complete lack of moral sentiments," continued Father Montaigne. "The 2,328th chapter of the Catholic Creed says, 'Those who commit ghoulish crimes with the purpose of robbing the dead or for any other purpose, will be excommunicated. Should any person commit such acts, that person will be immediately expelled from the church.'

"The Catholic stand toward such desecration by American soldiers is clear. Such acts must be condemned in the name of the Almighty."

QUIT INDIA DEMAND STRESSED BY BOSE

Liberty or Death Is Aim of Indians, Not Compromise, Netaji Emphasizes

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, August 14.—Some of the older nationalists in India are showing signs of losing confidence and out of this weakness a tendency has appeared among some of them to seek compromise with British imperialism, but "even if such a compromise could be possible the vast majority of Indian people will not countenance it," emphasized Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

In a lengthy statement issued today on the recent world situation and its relation to India, the Netaji declared that the quit India resolution, which was adopted two years ago, is not the resolution of one leader or one small group of nationalists but is the "grim resolve made deliberately by the entire Indian nation. Consequently, if any leader ignores the quit India resolution and enters into a compromise with British imperialism, that will not alter the irrevocable attitude of the Indian people which is symbolized by the words 'Liberty or death.'"

Continuing, the Netaji said that the issue of independence versus compromise was finally settled in 1929 when the Indian National Congress unanimously adopted complete independence as the goal of the Indian people and no matter what the individual leader may do now the Indian people will never go back on that decision.

He said that in accordance with that decision the Indians in East Asia and the Indian National Army will go on fighting until the motherland is fully liberated from the Anglo-American yoke. The Netaji added that the situation at present cannot be said to be favorable for the Axis Powers but stressed that in a war of the present magnitude no side can have uninterrupted victory. He declared further that "in this world war as in the last that side will ultimately win that has the greater tenacity and will power." There can be no doubt that it is the Anglo-Americans who will be ultimately defeated, he added.

Referring to the European situation, the Netaji said that any further successes scored by the Red Army will necessarily mean greater friction and conflict between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp.

Continuing, he declared that in Japan and other countries in East Asia gigantic preparations are going on for a decisive battle and Japan will choose the place and time for delivering the knock-out blow. The Axis Powers are putting forward superhuman efforts to rally their strength and resources for the coming decisive phase of the campaign, the Netaji continued, adding that it was in pursuance of this effort that the reshuffling of the Cabinet was found necessary in Japan.

The dynamic Indian leader further stated that the morale of the Indians who are determined to fight still harder in face of great suffering and sacrifice for the achievement of common victory has never been so high as it is today. He said that one of the reasons responsible for this is the fact that the Indians now know from experience that the Azad Hind Fauj is more than a match for the enemy.

Continuing, the Netaji asserted that the Pakistan Plan is something which no Indian nationalist—whether he be Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian by religion—will ever tolerate. "No matter what talk of compromise may arise, the troops of the Indian National Army shall continue their forward march, fully confident that the vast majority of the Indian people at home will welcome them with open arms," he added.

ONLY ASIAN VICTORY CAN SAFEGUARD P.I.

Spirit of Loot Prevails Over Enemy Conference in Washington, Says Tribune

Domei

MANILA, August 14.—Only East Asian victory will "safeguard and perpetuate" Philippine independence, bluntly reaffirmed the Tribune in commenting on the reported holding of "seasonal anti-Axis conversations" in Washington which are "really nothing but a conference of haggling for selfish advantages on the part of each conferee."

Pointing out the "spirit of loot" prevailing over the conference, the Tribune editorial asserted that "for the nth time the anti-Axis nations will discuss post-war problems to create the impression that they will have the run of the world and can just partition the booties of international brigandage without opposition." The journal added, however, that "right in its own organization, each brigand from the very beginning has been trying to outdo the others in the establishment of his own 'sphere of exploitation' dedicated to grabbing for materialistic advantages."

Declaring that this was only to be expected of nations grouped together by the "common lust for loot, devoid of any lofty aims and engrossed with the power which money can command," the Tribune pointed out that "compared with this the tenets of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia nations which upholds the high principles of humanity based upon moral justice, peace, cooperation and independence for each member nation and prosperity for all, stand out like blinding sunlight against flickering lamplight." The journal candidly stated "it is very plain how the Philippines would fare in an anti-Axis world dominated by the spirit of loot."

Reflecting the firm determination of the Philippines to fight side by side with the East Asiatic nations in the struggle against further Anglo-Saxon oppression, the Tribune concluded: "The more we ponder over these hard truths, the more powerful grows our conviction that only an East Asian victory will safeguard and perpetuate the independence which we have won after so many centuries of painful struggling and which we are building up and infusing with the flesh and blood of reality. History counsels that we cast our lot completely and absolutely on the side of moral justice which will be rendered possible and perpetuated by the victory of 1,000,000,000 East Asians."

MEDICAL PROGRESS TOLD BY INAGAWA

Karuizawa Session of Summer College Hears Authorities On Economics, Culture

Professor Eiichi Inagawa, well-known authority on new medical treatments, was the first speaker at the third day session of the Oriental Culture Summer College in Karuizawa on Wednesday last week.

In stressing the fact that also in the field of medicine Japan was facing a new era, Professor Inagawa pointed out the danger which sometimes resulted from new healing methods. As one example he referred to the discovery of arsenic in the treatment of syphilis, which was hailed by the world as the savior of the human race. Today, however, he said, scientists are struggling to find ways and means to cope with the arsenic poisoning caused by the treatment.

Dr. Ayuzawa was the second speaker, his subject being "What is Controlled Economy?" Briefly but concisely he explained what Japan has done in the way of controlling economic activities, communication facilities, financial arrangements and industrial consolidation.

The speaker on the fourth day was Professor Tanabe, well-known authority on Oriental dances. By means of illustrations he showed the audience the main differences between Occidental and Oriental dancing. Like most other things of the East, the Professor said, Oriental dancing was characterized by its quiet repose. In Occidental dances most of the movements were lively while those of Oriental dances were more subdued and subtle.

The afternoon of the fourth-day session was given over to a concert of Japanese music such as the koto and the shakuhachi, with Miss Kotora Nakamura participating. The Hall was filled to capacity, with about 350 members of the Karuizawa community listening in appreciation to the quiet music.

Cable Briefs

MARRY AUSSIE LASSIES

Mass production apparently pertains to everything American. It is estimated that so far 10,000 American doughboys have taken Australian partners of whom 7,000 have legalized their action by registering at the local American Consulate. 1,000 of these brides together with their 200 babies have already left for America on their new passports.

HOLLYWOOD BRAWLS

While American soldiers battle on the war fronts, their pals at home engage in fisticuffs. Hollywood was witness to three fights lately. Bout No. 1 involved Barney Oldfield, professional speed driver, and Prince Mike Rubinoff, Hollywood nightclubber. It began with a traffic dispute and ended with a technical K.O. for Oldfield. The second was between Charles Bickford, muscle man of the movies, and three unidentified men in a Hollywood restaurant as the aftermath of a political argument. The actor is said to have made a clean sweep of his opponents. The third battle took place between Jon Hall, screen actor, and two unidentified men who attacked him after an argument with Bandleader Tommy Dorsey. Hall is said to have suffered several slashes in the neck.

FUNDAMENTALISTS ARRESTED

All set for the next war are the Fundamentalist cult members of Utah. Fifteen fathers of 283 children were hailed into court recently on a charge of illegal cohabitation. They were accused of having from two to six wives each. In their appeal the cultists contended that evidence of polygamy had not been produced during the trial and that the treaty between Mexico and the United States under which America had annexed the land that now includes Utah, religious freedom was guaranteed.

East Asia Round-Up

With the open field as their auditorium, these girls of a school in Ambon, Amboina Island, are learning Japanese songs under the guidance of their teacher. Over and over they lift their young voices as they eagerly learn one Japanese song after another.

Increasing Cotton Output

Domei

BANJERMASIN, August 15.—In view of promising results obtained in the past two years in experimental planting of cotton in South Borneo, cotton raising will be undertaken in earnest this coming year.

New Book Popular

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 15.—Reflecting the Indonesian eagerness to acquire knowledge of present day Japan, the latest publication "Wartime Japan" written by Parda Harahap, director of the Semarang daily, is enjoying great popularity here.

Merging Labor Unions

Domei

MANILA, August 15.—The fusion of small labor unions into a federation, which will coordinate and execute functions of such unions and look after the interests of workers throughout the country, is being considered by the Bureau of Labor.

Sultan Exhorts Subjects

Domei

SOLO, August 15.—The Sultan Mangkoenegaran, who was recently installed in succession to his deceased father, issuing his first proclamation yesterday asked his subjects to render fullest cooperation to Japan's war efforts.

Agricultural Law Decreed

Domei

HSINKING, August 15.—A new agricultural products control law will go into effect today.

Academy Holding Graduation

Domei

MANILA, August 15.—Two hundred and fifty more non-commissioned officers are expected to graduate on August 21 from the Constabulary Academy No. 3 here.

Entertained at Party

Domei

SHONAN, August 15.—Forty youths from Malai, Java, and Sumatra, who are at present studying at the Koa Gakuin (Military Interpreters' School) in Shonan were entertained at a tea party on August 11 by the Publicity Department of the Malai Welfare Association here. The object of the function is to encourage these youths to show a firm and resolute spirit in their future appointments as military interpreters attached to the Japanese Army.

Movie Making Explained

Domei

MANILA, August 15.—The opening exhibition of "How Movies Come To You" at the Nippon Cultural Hall in Escolta was held here on August 12 and among the illustrative material are scenes from "Tatlong Maria" (Three Marias), first Filipino film produced since the inauguration of the Republic.

Cultural Hall Opened

Domei

BAGUIO, August 15.—A branch of the Nippon Cultural Hall was opened on August 8 with a "Soldiers' Art Exhibit," including various paintings, posters, woodcarvings and other objects of art made by Japanese soldiers.

Central Council Meets

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 15.—All 43 members of the Java Central Council headed by Dr. Ir Soerkarno, president, gathered here on August 12 for a five-day meeting to discuss ways and means to further expand labor power, defense and industrial output of the island.

Mori, Miyazaki Resign

Minister Plenipotentiaries Takashi Mori, Shinro Miyazaki and Hikotaro Ichikawa have been relieved of their posts at their own request, according to Cabinet announcements issued on Tuesday.

MIHASHI, OGAWA NAMED

Both Appointed Chief Civil Administrators of Navy

Koichiro Mihashi and Masanori Ogawa have been appointed Chief Civil Administrators of the Navy and will be specially accorded treatment of the "Shinnin" rank.

Mr. Mihashi, 50, is a native of Chiba Prefecture. He was formerly chief of the Police Affairs Department of the Chosen Government-General for five years and eight months under the governor-generalship of General Jiro Minami and retired in June 1942. He was also the head of the Order Maintenance Section of the Police Bureau.

Mr. Ogawa hails from Oita Prefecture and is 51 years old. Up to the time of his appointment as Governor of Aomori Prefecture in 1936, he had been active chiefly in the overseas administration field heading the Accounts Department in the now defunct Overseas Ministry at the time of his appointment as governor. Later Mr. Ogawa was governor of Miye Prefecture and Karafuto and retired from Government service in June 1943.

TATEKAWA SEEN SURE TO GET RULE AID POST

Naming of Former Envoy to Moscow to Head Manhood Corps Practically Decided

The appointment of Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, as Head of the Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has been practically decided and it is expected that a formal announcement will be forthcoming in a day or two. Since the resignation of Fumio Goto from that post on August 12, General Kuniaki Koiso, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, had been giving the matter due deliberation.

General Iwane Matsui seems to be the strongest candidate as successor to Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, the former President of the Koasohonbu, or Asia Development Headquarters, who resigned on August 12. Prime Minister Koiso, the new President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and other leaders had been carefully considering the matter of the new appointment. In view of the anticipated changes in personnel and reforms in organization, it is expected that some time will be required before a final decision is made.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1944

Equilibrium in the Balkans

Despite the recent severance of diplomatic relations by Turkey with Germany, the general situation in the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean continues to remain pretty much in a state of equilibrium. If the Anglo-Americans expected a widespread development of the situation in that region in their favor as the result of their success in influencing Turkey's action, they must be disappointed in the consequences which have appeared so far.

Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary still remain remarkably unmoved. Neither the progress of the Soviet offensive nor the diplomatic advance of the Anglo-Americans as exemplified in Turkey's recent action has caused as much of a stir as might have been expected. This stability of Germany's Balkan allies is not due by any means solely to the military forces which Germany has sent into those countries. In fact the military support which Germany has found it necessary to send to those countries has remained surprisingly small. Regent Horthy in Hungary and Premier Antonescu in Rumania have apparently been able to hold their regimes steady with little help, attesting to the political soundness of their positions.

In Bulgaria, the authorities have been able to keep military communications open and secure by their own efforts while demonstrating at the same time a sufficient margin of energy to carry out extensive agricultural reforms. The very inconspicuousness of the German military forces in Bulgaria has served to bolster the Bulgarian Government by giving the Bulgarian people confidence in their own strength. The ineffective underground movement instigated by the anti-Axis agents has proved to be predatory rather than resistant, causing the majority of the people to become more pro-Axis than ever.

In Greece the bitter internal feuds among the various factions are preventing the anti-Axis forces from working together. The present dominant element among the anti-Axis forces, following the failure of its attempt to compromise with the extremists, is now attempting to take up a determined attitude, but the only result is to alienate the extremists more than ever. In the face of these internal differences, the German occupational forces are able to hold the country with only the minimum of effort.

In Yugoslavia, despite the support which the Anglo-Americans are now giving to Marshal Tito, he still fails to get effective aid from the exiled government of the King. Particularly in the matter of the respective authority of the exiled government and Tito's de facto administration is there continued friction. The Germans consequently are able to hold this country also with relatively little effort.

As for southern Italy, the Anglo-Americans have not been able to take the full political advantage which their military occupation might be expected to give them. The shabby way in which they treated Badoglio, the harshness of the terms of the "unconditional surrender" which they imposed upon the country, and the limitations to which they are still subjecting the Bonomi government prevent the people of Occupied Italy from giving hearty collaboration to the anti-Axis cause.

Thus throughout the Balkan and eastern Mediterranean regions, the anti-Axis Powers have not been able to turn the situation to their advantage, with the result that Germany remains safely dominant.

In the background is the fear which the Anglo-Americans have of Soviet influence pushing down into this region. Hence, while ostensibly cooperating with the Soviet Union to undermine German power in this region, the Anglo-Americans are doing everything possible to obstruct the Soviet policy. Thus working at cross purposes with their nominal Soviet ally, the Anglo-Americans have been able to make but little headway against Germany's position. Axis domination of the Balkan countries therefore still remains safely unshaken.

Changing Horses in Mid-Stream

As the presidential election campaign proceeds in America, it becomes more apparent than ever what means President Roosevelt intends to use to perpetuate his well-nigh permanent tenure of office. "I will not run in the usual partisan, political sense", says he. And so he travels to Hawaii to consult with his military and naval commanders and he visits the far Aleutians, all under the spotlight of glaring publicity, to make it appear as if he were running the war himself in person.

He is indispensable to the conduct of the war, he would try to make it appear. It would be unpatriotic to oppose or criticize him. There must be no free discussion or questioning of his war policy. It would be dangerous to change leadership in the midst of the conduct of the war, he claims. "Don't change horses in the middle of the stream."

But of course he does not point out that he created his own stream by blasting the dam to let loose the forces of conflict, that he instigated the war himself so that he could sit forever in the White House. And now he uses the argument about not changing horses in mid-stream to keep himself in power for another four years. Sixteen years of unbroken power, that would mean. Sixteen years of domination by one man. This sway of the personal dictator in America is longer than the reign of many a king or emperor. Can this be popular government? Is this democracy?

The recent cabinet change in Japan offers the strongest contrast to the sixteen years of dictatorship in America. Frequent reshaping of the government in response to the will of the people, or sixteen years of domination of the government by one man. Which is more democratic? Although Japan makes no claim of being "democratic", in fact abhors the term "democracy" as misapplied and abused in America, can there be any question as to whether Japan, with its cabinet constantly responsive to the changing and developing situation of the nation, or the United States, with its sixteen years of unchanging one-man rule, more truly represents the will of its people?

Particularly does the presence of such men like Admiral Yonai and the veteran parliamentarian Chuji Machida in the present Cabinet reflect the united determination of all sections of Japanese public opinion to support the policy of the Government to carry the war to the very end. Liberals, conservatives, parliamentarians, authoritarians, industrialists, soldiers, all are represented in the Cabinet to signify the unbreakable unity of all sections of the Japanese nation. Does not such a unity of all aspects of Japanese society represent the whole nation much more fully than the permanent one-man regime which prevails in America?

Incidentally, it is significant that this remarkable unity in Japan has been brought about to a great extent by the intolerable menace of the dictatorial ruler of America. His stated intention of bringing about the "permanent elimination of the Japanese Empire" has done more than anything else to weld the unity of the Japanese nation to resist such a threat. He may have thought he could intimidate the Japanese by such a threat, but little does he understand Japanese psychology. For the Japanese people react contrary to pressure and coercion. Threats only make them more determined to resist than ever. That all sections of the Japanese nation have united as never before behind the present Cabinet to push the war to eventual victory at all costs is the inevitable result of America's threats.

Roosevelt may claim that the perpetuation of his dictatorship is necessary to America's conduct of the war, but in contrast each successive change of Governments in Japan only strengthens the unity of the Japanese people's resolve to continue the war until all outside threats are dissolved.

JAPAN—MANCHOUKUO'S NEW ASIA MOVEMENT

Two Countries Push Ahead as One Correlated Unit

By TAKUO GODO

Ever since the birth of Manchoukuo 12 years ago, the relationship between that country and Japan has daily been consolidated until it has today become what might be aptly described as an indivisible unit. This relationship can be examined in three stages.

The first stage involves the period from the time of the foundation of the new State of Manchoukuo up to the outbreak of the China Affair. In order to facilitate the conflict of Asia, as the first step to achieve their ambition or world hegemony, America and Britain plotted the schism and struggle between China and Japan. Herein, therefore, lies not only the root of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, but also the true causes of the conflicts which have arisen between the two countries within the span of the past decades. The Manchurian Incident, likewise, is nothing more than the product of that invidious plotting.

The birth of Manchoukuo, however, completely foiled the Anglo-American scheme and, since then, Japan and the new-born State have pushed ahead the establishment of their national defense by merging their political and economic policies into one correlated unit.

The second stage of this relationship covers the period between the China Affair and the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Here again, it must be pointed out that the China Affair was merely the manifestation of active measures taken by Japan in the struggle against Anglo-American machinations in Asia.

In concomitancy with the progress of the China Affair, changes were taking place in China, such as the birth of a provisional government in North China and the reconstruction of the Chinese National Government, which once again brought about the utter defeat of the Anglo-American conspiracy.

Foundation Laid

Since then, Japan, China, and Manchoukuo have pledged themselves to the construction of a new order in East Asia, thereby laying the foundation for stabilization in this region. Japan's military operations against Chiang Kai-shek today can hardly be construed as a Sino-Japanese War. More appropriately, it is a war in which Japan and China aligned on one side to crush the Anglo-American puppet regime in China headed by the Generalissimo.

The third stage of the relationship commences with the War of Greater East Asia and concerns the present period.

The aims of the present war, clearly defined in the Imperial Rescript issued at the outbreak of the war, lie in Japan's self-defense and the establishment of perpetual peace in East Asia. In short, as success or failure in this war will decide Japan's existence and Asia's destiny, it is vitally necessary that the peoples of Greater East Asia should grasp its true significance and, by combining together into one real and undivided whole, march undauntedly on in the accomplishment of the objectives set forth in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration.

No one can deny the magnificent spectacle of present-day Manchoukuo. The harmoniously welded unit characterizing the close cooperation and coordination between the government and the people has, during the exceedingly short space of 12 years, brought the country into a strong and solid position, and amply testified to its role as a supply base for China and Japan and as a land of fundamental industries.

Agriculture in Manchoukuo is principally dry-land agriculture. Its expansive arable areas and the vast quantities and varieties of its agricultural products stamp it with a characteristic all its own. It is a universally known fact that soya beans, its special product, had been the principal item of its export trade and a popular commodity in the world markets. The importance of this product has not declined with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It has instead contributed in great measure to the food policies of Manchoukuo, Japan and China.

Increasing Importance

Due to the contribution of Japanese pioneers and the wide adoption of modern cultivation methods, the future of agricultural Manchoukuo is becoming increasingly important, a point which, no doubt, will be accepted with confidence and satisfaction.

Extremely rich in iron ores, coal, light metal ores and other subterranean resources, Manchoukuo's industries assume a vital role in the enhancement of wartime production and combat strength. Notwithstanding the fact that iron ore found in the country is not always of the very best grades, great strides are being accomplished in the development of the iron industry. This is made possible by the almost unlimited supplies of the ore, which content is guaranteed at not less than tens of billion tons, and by the creative methods of Japanese technologists who have discovered ways and means to cope with ores of poor and inferior qualities.

Aluminium production does not necessarily have to rely on bauxite from the Southern Regions. Alumina shale found all over the country can be depended upon to meet fully all demands.

In the field of magnesium production, magnesite ore, found in southern Manchoukuo where mineral deposits are abundant, is also being skillfully metallized by means of Japanese technique.

At Fushun, where oil production is carried on by a process of distillation, the synthetic oil industry boasts no equal in the world. The country's ready and prolific supply of electric power renders possible the continued smelting and refining of other important and varied subterranean resources. The rapid progress the country has made in her fundamental industries must truly be said to be both epochal and amazing.

The necessity for increased combat power will no longer permit Japan, China and Manchoukuo to act independently and as separate units. It also needs no garrulous explanation to indicate that the smooth coordination or connection of the transportation system between the three countries is the fundamental condition for the accomplishment of an organized working of the principal industries in those countries.

The war, in its present stage, makes more and more demands upon the trans-continental railways in Asia. The trans-continental transportation of goods between China, Manchoukuo and Chosen, to say nothing of the internal transport of home commodities in Manchoukuo, North China and Chosen, is daily being stepped up at a tremendous pace.

I assume it to be the essential and pressing task of the moment to coordinate the various railway systems in the three countries into one body for the purpose of their operations in order to meet in a thoroughly efficient manner the present-day requirements and demands.

British Diplomacy in Quandary

Britain Readily Breaks Her Promises to Smaller Nations to Please the Soviet Union

Editor's Note: Although the reckless Anglo-American landing operations upon the French coast diverted the world's attention from the hopeless predicament of British diplomacy, Britain's difficulties were not solved by this military action. On the contrary there are many signs of their being aggravated day by day, one such sign being the slow progress of the military operations on French soil. However, the plight in which the United Kingdom finds itself is not anything that can be solved by the success of the present operations or even by the unlikely event of her victory. What then are these diplomatic difficulties? What are their causes? Tomowo Mikawa, in the following article has carefully probed into the Anglo-American and Anglo-Soviet relations as the principal instances of the British diplomatic predicament, and has prognosticated the future course of Britain's diplomacy, exposing her cunning designs.

Part I

The relations of Great Britain with the Soviet Union and the United States are in a somewhat strained condition, taxing the ability of the crafty diplomatic jugglers to the utmost. This is no secret to the world at large. The Anglo-American landing operations upon the French coast seem to have diverted for a while the world's attention from Britain's fundamental diplomatic problems. These, however, are not of a nature to be solved overnight by military tactics, however successful. This reckless military adventure upon which Britain pinned high hopes has come to an actual standstill except for small advances here and there which were paid for with enormous sacrifices of blood and materials. Britain's difficulties, therefore, are becoming more deadly and more apparent.

Among all her difficulties, Britain's relations with the Soviets are most conspicuous. The real causes of these difficulties can be summed up and found to lie in the conflict of the two nations' war aims. Britain desires to establish an undivided hegemony over the European Continent and the Mediterranean regions. The Soviets seem to have a similar desire. In so far as the two nations hold to their designs they are bound to come to an open conflict, and, in so far as their design is vital to them, the conflict is bound to develop into a life and death struggle. In the first place, however, they must crush Germany's hegemony which is well established in the European Continent. Alone neither has the power to defeat the German military forces. They are constrained to help each other. For this reason only they are consenting to cooperate.

Gave Little Aid

Britain, however, has not been giving her utmost help to her Russian ally who alone has been bearing the brunt of the German military might for over thirty months. The British had been sending verbal encouragement and some help in materials and that was all until very recently. This is Britain's favorite measure when at war. She has always coaxed other countries by diplomatic cajolery and propaganda to fight her enemy, herself arriving on the battlefield just in time to share in the spoils of war. But the Soviet Union is a great Power not to be fooled into being a cat's-paw, and being aware of Britain's usual tricks confronted them with a demand for a Second Front. Britain, as an ally of the Soviet Union, could not afford to decline this demand. Otherwise the Soviet Union, acting independently, might just conceivably made peace with Germany, thus causing Britain to lose all hopes of a victory. Britain agreed to this demand in principle, but resorted to every means at hand to delay the military adventure. The Anglo-Soviet relations, therefore, became exasperated because of Britain's procrastination over the forming of the Second Front.

In order to probe more fully into all the causes leading to Britain's present diplomatic predicament it may be well to go back a little. On June 22, 1941, upon the news of the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his broadcast to the nation pledged full aid to the Soviet Union. On July 12 an Anglo-Soviet agreement of mutual aid and non-conclusion of a separate peace with Germany was signed at Moscow on the initiative of Britain. The British people, however, did not find it easy to get over their past fears and suspicions of the Soviet Union.

British Fear Lessens

With the successive defeats of the Soviet Union at the hands of the German forces, this fear was gradually lessened, and, since the defeat of the Soviet Union means the forfeiture of Britain's hope for victory, Churchill, on September 28, in the midst of the battle for Moscow, sent Lord Beaverbrook together with the American representative, William A. Harriman, to the Soviet capital in order to conclude a Lend-Lease agreement with the Soviet Union as a mark of encouragement. With the continuing advance of the German forces into Soviet territory, the British people who had showed some reluctance to accepting Soviet Russia as an ally, began to demand the immediate formation of a Second Front, possibly more in order to take advantage of the prevailing war situation than to help the Soviets. Churchill, however, declared on October 14 that the aid to Soviet Russia was taking the form of sending her Lend-Lease materials and by carrying out air raids on Germany. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who went to Moscow immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, also did not make any commitments on the Second Front question to Marshal Stalin.

Then in February 1942, Premier Stalin, on the occasion of the Red Army anniversary, demanded for the first time in public, though the wording was indirect, the formation of a Second Front. Immediately following Stalin's speech the Soviet ambassadors in Britain and the United States openly and clearly demanded the opening up of military operations on the coast of Western Europe during 1942. On May 10 of that year, however, Churchill declared no change in Britain's policy, and when Molotov visited England to conclude an alliance with the British Government, which was signed on May 26 of the same year, Churchill again deftly refused to make any pledges. In July Churchill sent a letter to Stalin pointing out that it was physically impossible to start the Second Front in 1942, and, for the purpose of making a humble explanation, he personally later went to Moscow.

Thereupon Soviet Russia, through the medium of her press, demanded that in place of a Second Front, Britain must execute Rudolph Hess in order to give proof of her intention not to conclude a separate peace with Germany. Due to the absence of any such assurances, Stalin, on the occasion of Revolution Day on November 7, openly demanded the establishment of a Second Front in very strong terms.

Immediately after this speech by Stalin, on November 8, the Anglo-American forces carried out their landing operations on Northern Africa. Churchill, in his speech before the House of Commons on November 11, stated that with a view to relieving the burden of the Soviet forces on the Eastern front, the Anglo-Americans had launched a risky offensive in Northern Africa, thus trying to curry favor with the Soviets. The Soviet Union, through its press, refused to recognize the African landing operations as being in any way the formation of a Second Front, but, with the progress of these operations, the Soviets later expressed some satisfaction. On February 11 last year, Churchill, under these conditions, could state that Britain had no intention of launching a Second Front for political reasons.

Lacked Military Preparations

The reason for the delay in the establishment of a Second Front was the lack of military preparations. Britain had to keep the Soviet Union as her ally since Soviet Russia in too desperate military difficulties might have felt the necessity of making a separate peace with Germany, thus ruining Britain's hope of victory. But Britain was forced to pay a price to the Soviets, so she made concessions in regard to the Baltic countries, and later began to disregard her pledges to the Polish government in exile, and then had to persuade the United States to agree to the concessions already made. America was somewhat reluctant in this case, being the chief author of the Atlantic Charter.

On the second anniversary of the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, all the Soviet papers, becoming impatient at the slowness of the preparations by Britain and America, demanded the formation of a Second Front. On August 27, 1943, the Red Star demanded the establishment of a Second Front which would result in the transfer of from 50 to 60 German divisions from the Eastern Front to the Western Front. The Anglo-Americans, realizing the fact that if the Soviet Union were left to fight alone much longer she would be exhausted to a point of concluding a separate peace treaty with Germany or forced to suspend the war against the Reich, made a promise at the Moscow Conference, held from October 19 to 30, to set up a Second Front. This promise was given to make it possible to hold the Three-Power Conference at Teheran in order to flaunt before the world the cooperation among the three Powers. The decision as to the place, method and time of launching the Second Front was made at the Teheran Conference, to be paraded dramatically as the chief outcome of the Teheran Conference confabulation. (Nov. 28-Dec. 1).

During this period, in the face of the Soviet demand for the incorporation of eastern Poland into the Soviet Union, the British Government, despite its pledge to the exiled Polish regime, was forced to change its attitude. Despite the fact that Britain had guaranteed the territorial integrity of Poland on March 31, 1939; despite the fact that she had concluded a mutual assistance pact with Poland on August 25 of the same year; despite the fact that she declared war upon Germany according to this Anglo-Polish pact; despite the fact that Eden, as Foreign Secretary, declared, on the occasion of the signing of the Polish-Soviet agreement on July 30, 1941, for the resumption of their diplomatic relations, Britain's intention not to recognize any changes in the Polish territory since August 1939; Churchill, in his speech on March 21, 1943, advocating the formation of a European Council governed by big Powers, hinted Britain's intention to disregard her promises to Poland. This speech was made because Soviet Russia made her design to incorporate eastern Poland, with or without Britain's or Poland's consent, clearly known through various channels, and because Britain's open disapproval of this design would have caused the total destruction of Anglo-Soviet cooperation.

Diplomatic Ties Severed

On April 26, 1943, after the exiled Polish regime had demanded an investigation through the International Red Cross of the mass murder of the Polish officers committed in the Katyn forest, which was disclosed by the German military authorities, the Soviet Union severed her diplomatic relations with the exiled regime. Thus Soviet Russia took measures to disregard completely the exiled Polish government which is an unpleasant obstruction to her plans. The death of Premier Sikorski in a plane accident (June 30) was rumored to have been engineered by the British who also felt his existence a nuisance and a stumbling block in the way of better Anglo-Soviet relations, especially as he had an incorrigible habit of quoting Britain's former pledges and the Atlantic Charter.

With the penetration of the Soviet Union into pre-war Poland early this year, the dispute between the Soviets and the exiled Poles took on a tone of increased bitterness. In response to the declaration of the exiled Polish regime on January 5 demanding respect for Polish independence, the Soviet Union stated on January 11 that the Polish border would be fixed along the Curzon Line, thus indicating her intention not to give up eastern Poland. On January 15 the exiled Polish regime, in regard to this question, proposed the calling of an Anglo-American-Soviet-Polish conference, but on January 17 the Soviet Union replied that this Polish proposal disregarded the offer of the Curzon Line as a border, and that the Soviets could not enter into formal negotiations with the exiled government of Poland with which she had no diplomatic relations. This attitude of the Soviet Union plunged Britain into a very embarrassing situation, similar to that of the summer of 1941 when she was allied to both the Soviet Union and Poland who were then formally at war on account of Soviet invasion of the Polish territory after the outbreak of the war between Germany and Poland.

After this rupture, Churchill, on February 22, declared in the House of Commons that although the Soviet-Polish border issue must be left until after the war, the British Government had not made any guarantees about any particular Polish border, and advocated the propriety of the Curzon Line as a solution of the dispute. This speech was a sensational breach of the pledges of the British Government. The British newspapers, however, took the cue and went even to the length of criticizing the exiled Polish government for putting unnecessary obstacles in the path of Allied cooperation.

Only Churchill could make such a breach of promise. British newspapers alone could stand up for such irresponsible conduct, such truth-twisting by their Prime Minister. Britain's politicians are noted for just such trickery.

The recent news of the establishment of the Polish Committee of National Liberation is another step made by the Soviet Union in its determination not to deal with the exiled Polish government in London.

(To Be Continued)

REBIRTH OF THE TRUE FILIPINO AWAITED

Native Cultures Lie Hidden Under Americanized Mask

By TSUNEO ICHIKAWA

Editor's Note: Yomiuri newspaper's Special War Correspondent to the Southern Regions, Tsuneo Ichikawa, writing in the periodical, Sozo, under the title, "The Real Filipino," portrays in a straightforward manner the genuine characteristics of this people now striving to rise once again as a proud Asiatic nation. The following are the highlights of his article.

At a mission school under the management of a certain Japanese missionary in Manila, a year-end Christmas party was held. The students accepted the various responsibilities as directed by their teacher and undertook the preparations, which were considerable. And the earnestness with which the student-committees undertook the several days' preparations was such that one wished that everyone could have seen the sincerity of their efforts. However, according to this missionary, one deplorable trait became evident. That is, no matter how short-handed and hard-pressed a certain committee may be, even though this fact was glaringly evident to the others, no one so much as even raised a finger to help.

The day after the party, the teacher broached this subject in the classroom and inquired if the students thought this attitude proper. Instantly, they became sincerely penitent, saying, "It is a trait seen only in the cities and unknown in the rural districts, and is the result of the individualism brought by the Americans." And when one boy let slip a statement, that perhaps this was a fundamental fault with the Filipinos, he brought down on himself a storm of denials and protests. One girl entreated with tearful eyes, "Why do you talk so when you yourself are a Filipino? We were never such a bad people at first. Please never, never say such a thing again before others."

The missionary related that he felt as if he perceived the trait of the true Filipino in this impassioned scene and could not help but be deeply impressed. I sincerely believe that this passionate nature reveals the true Filipino which has bred such an ardent patriot as Rizal. After all a Filipino loves his country, and he does at times reflect on the fact that he is an Asiatic. And loving his country and his people, he prays for their true progress. Without a doubt, he is searching for the path that leads to the true revival and development of the Filipinos and the Philippines.

Very Pious

Another incident has been brought to my attention. A certain Japanese matron once invited a young Filipino lady, who apparently had received a thoroughly Americanized education, to a certain gathering. Whereupon, the young lady declined by saying that she had to attend church on that day. The matron exclaimed, "But today isn't Sunday. You don't have services on Thursday?" The young lady quietly replied, "But I have promised God to pray every Thursday afternoon at the same hour at the distant church of Ateneo. Until my mother is well again—." The serious mien and the unexpectedly beautiful faith coming from the lips of this Filipino maiden so moved the Japanese matron that she forgot all about her invitation to the gathering. I, myself, have been to a certain church on a Friday and have seen a large crowd of natives praying with burning piety.

Perhaps historians will call Christianity a religion the Spaniards taught the Filipino as a matter of policy. However that may be, although the object and the form of worship may differ, in his very desire to believe, to worship ardently and deeply can be observed the true blood of his Filipino forefathers. And here, perhaps, can be seen the true characteristic of this Asiatic people. And is this not also a proof, perhaps, of his trait to see through a thing to its very end, with utter honesty and enthusiasm, once it is undertaken? And for those who doubt, past history will instantly reveal why his people have not displayed this trait in the various walks of life in recent years. Under the tyrennical rule of Spain and the United States, work as they may, the fruits of their labor were wrung from them by their landlords and their condition made more pitiful. How then could the tenant-farmers be expected to put forth honest and earnest effort?

Where a Japanese would not accept without first arguing its merits pro and con, I have seen Filipinos with splendid education and eminently well-versed in the affairs of the world, simply remark, "It is a good thing," and naively accept an idea or a suggestion and put it into practice with surprising lack of comment. When, at a social gathering, one remarks in true Japanese fashion, "It is your turn next," or "Your turn now," a Filipino, be he a gentleman or a lady, will instantly remark, "Is it? What shall I sing?" and rise to his feet. A Filipino is truly pure-hearted and sincere. Of course, one could say that his character lacks depth, but as for me, I would like to regard this as revealing a true human goodness, a trait to be envied. Be that as it may, this simple-hearted Filipino, he and his kind, go to make up the Philippines of today.

As a Fellow-Asiatic

Before we scientifically label this political ideology or that school of economic thought or some other culture as being instrumental in making the Filipino what he is today, I would like to see him as he is in his everyday life, as the human that his reactions show him to be as he mingles with his fellowmen. As a fellow-Asiatic, I wish to closely observe the spirit and the soul of the new Filipino, our comrade-in-arms, sharing our vicissitudes in the prosecution of this war and burning with the lofty desire to secure his rightful position among the peoples of Greater East Asia.

The Filipino of today knows the paintings of the French masters and is well-versed in English poetry. But when asked about the Tagalog poetry, he, as a rule, is unable to answer. He and his people left politics and self-government and the medical sciences to one man, Jose Rizal; they thrust upon Rizal literature and the fine arts; and they didn't make the attempt to found art or literature with their romantic capital, Manila, as the background. For this, the Filipino of today, influenced by the frivolous culture of the Americans, must be held to blame.

From the windows of Manila's tall buildings, the panorama of mountains, plains, and sea certainly equals the natural beauty of Japan itself. But when asked the number of islands in the Philippines, the Filipino replies, "Well,——." When one asks, "What is the name of that mountain, there, just beneath that white cloud?" he again answers, "Well,——." Again, when told that that reflection of the mountain in the sea or that brilliant sunset is world-famous his only response is a dubious look. Only when told that that is the mountain where the Japanese and the American soldiers fought that bitter battle does he respond, "Ah, you mean Bataan?" This shows that he lacks a true Filipino culture, that he lacks the common knowledge which should have been his had he studied the history of his people and had pride in himself as a true Filipino.

It is the strength of superior, virile art, literature, and music that lends beauty to a country or a race. And it is the study of its own history that revives and makes that country or race sturdy and vigorous. The revival of the unsullied classics of the past, the research into and the modernizing of his once-great history—these are the truly important, utterly indispensable tasks the Filipino must undertake today.

To faithfully erect on the old classics a new culture and on the past glorious history reestablish a truly Asiaitc structure—one cannot help but be deeply convinced that these are the highest responsibilites, the supreme privileges facing the Filipino today.

Fruits of Wisdom

He knows not how to speak who cannot be silent; still less how to act with vigor and decision. Who hastens to the end is silent; loudness is impotence.—Lavater.

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Slavery is a system of the most complete injustice.—Plato.

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The fewer words the better prayer.—Luther.